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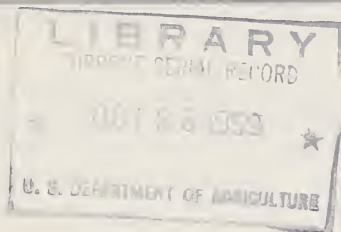
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LIVESTOCK AND MEATS
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MEAT CONSUMPTION IN 1958 CONSIDERABLY

ABOVE 1951-55 IN MOST AREAS

Meat consumption during 1958 was considerably above the 1951-55 average in most areas of the world. Consumption in the U.S.S.R. was up 32 percent, Eastern Europe 26 percent, Australia and New Zealand 22 percent, Western Europe 20 percent, North America 10 percent, and South America 1 percent. Per capita supplies increased less than the total due to a continued increase in the population in each area.

The substantial increase in 1959 world meat production over 1958 will permit a sharp increase in per capita consumption in spite of the steady but more moderate increase in population. In the years ahead improving living standards are quite likely to increase the demand for meat and still further encourage meat production.

Increases in meat production in the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe in recent years have been pronounced. However, supplies per person are still much below those of the United States. Per capita consumption in the U.S.S.R. during 1958 averaged 61 pounds compared with 152 in the United States. Comparisons for other Communist countries are: Hungary 65 pounds (1957), Poland 75 (1957), Yugoslavia 42 (1958) and Czechoslovakia 82 (1956).

There was little change in total meat consumption in North America and Western Europe from 1957 to 1958. Consumption rose 5 percent in Eastern Europe, 12 percent in the U.S.S.R., and 7 percent in Australia and New Zealand. There was a decline of 11 percent in the total for South America caused by a drop of 30 percent in Argentina and a less severe decline in Chile. Nevertheless, during 1958 per capita consumption was maintained or increased in 21 of the 34 countries included in this summary.

Meat prices continued high throughout the world in 1958 as a result of strong world demand. Production remained about equal to 1957. Only 5 countries -- Cuba, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and the Union of South Africa -- had lower per capita consumption during 1958 than the 1951-55 average.

Mexico's meat production has been increasing a little faster than its human population. However, the average per capita supplies of 41 pounds in 1958 is still small compared with Cuba, Canada or the United States.

Australians consumed the largest amount of meat per person in 1958. They also ate the largest amount of lamb and mutton (28 pounds of lamb, 50 of mutton) although New Zealanders were close behind them. The Danish people ate the most pork. Uruguayans were the largest beef users consuming 152 pounds per person.

MEAT: Per capita consumption by type of meat
in 11 selected countries 1958

Country	Class of Meat					Total
	Beef	Pork	Lamb,	Canned	meat	
	and veal		mutton, and goat			
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Australia.....	121	19	78	7		225
New Zealand.....	113	30	77	<u>2/</u>		220
Uruguay.....	152	16	38	<u>2/</u>		206
Argentina.....	134	12	20	<u>2/</u>		166
United States.....	87	61	4	<u>2/</u>		152
Denmark.....	48	92	<u>4/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	142
Canada.....	74	51	3	5		133
United Kingdom.....	52	44	23	14		133
Paraguay.....	128	--	--	<u>2/</u>		128
France.....	62	50	6	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	123
West Germany.....	41	67	1	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	110

- 1/ Beef, veal, lamb, mutton, goatmeat and pork (excluding lard).
2/ Included with other types.
3/ Includes horsemeat, in addition to other types shown.
4/ Less than 1/2 pound.

Countries	Production			Net trade			Apparent consumption			Per capita consumption		
	Average			Average			Average			Average		
	1951-55	1956	1957	1951-55	1956	1957	1951-55	1956	1957	1951-55	1956	1957
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:												
Canada 2/	1,994	2,242	2,319	-53	-37	-54	1,941	2,205	2,286	129	138	137
Mexico.....	1,146	1,246	1,304	-66	-22	-101	1,080	1,224	1,339	38	40	41
United States 2/ 3/	24,336	28,053	28,924	+327	+170	+1016	24,665	28,123	27,286	151	167	159
Cuba.....	464	482	494	+32	+39	+33	496	521	529	85	83	81
South America:												
Argentina.....	4,892	6,296	6,352	-829	-1549	-1596	4,063	4,747	4,802	222	244	242
Brazil.....	3,430	3,862	4,062	-9	-33	-128	3,421	3,829	3,990	61	64	65
Chile.....	369	427	427	+4	+11	+1	373	428	377	58	62	60
Paraguay.....	195	203	239	-23	-34	-40	172	169	199	115	106	121
Uruguay.....	786	617	629	-174	-216	-78	612	401	407	241	151	152
Europe:												
Austria.....	683	719	734	+4	+6	+6	687	725	740	98	104	106
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	890	961	944	+17	+22	+41	907	983	985	99	106	106
Denmark 2/.....	1,247	1,353	1,553	-772	-766	-904	475	637	637	109	127	137
Finland.....	261	298	302	-2	+3	--	259	301	302	63	70	70
France.....	4,811	5,511	5,551	-53	-51	+2	4,758	5,456	5,553	112	125	126
Germany, West.....	5,629	5,367	5,874	+90	+298	+195	4,771	5,665	5,824	91	106	108
Greece.....	188	232	259	+46	+33	+30	199	265	278	25	33	36
Ireland.....	405	377	430	-158	-118	-152	247	259	289	84	89	96
Italy.....	1,718	2,070	2,065	+70	+136	+138	1,788	2,306	2,269	38	46	47
Netherlands.....	1,086	1,241	1,309	-235	-274	-292	851	967	985	81	89	89
Norway.....	235	259	260	-4	-6	-2	231	253	258	70	73	74
Portugal.....	304	292	320	-4	-3	-2	300	289	322	35	33	36
Sweden.....	723	715	738	+23	+15	+37	746	730	775	104	100	105
Switzerland.....	431	474	493	+18	+30	+26	449	504	519	92	100	101
United Kingdom 2/.....	3,151	3,715	3,825	+2743	+3319	+3341	5,894	7,034	7,338	108	131	134
Czechoslovakia.....	868	1,048	--	+63	+33	--	931	1,081	--	73	82	--
Hungary.....	584	705	651	-31	-44	-13	553	661	638	58	67	65
Poland.....	1,829	2,258	2,321	-144	-187	-194	1,685	2,071	2,127	64	74	75
Yugoslavia.....	690	851	814	-22	-48	-97	668	803	717	39	45	40
U.S.S.R.: (Europe & Asia).	8,835	10,275	10,840	+501	+414	+113	9,336	10,689	10,953	47	53	55
Africa:												
Union of South Africa..	1,015	997	1,078	-11	-19	-23	1,004	978	1,055	76	70	74
Asia:												
Japan.....	400	612	599	+1	+5	+10	401	617	649	5	7	7
Philippines.....	236	399	392	+22	+46	+45	258	445	437	12	20	19
Oceania:												
Australia 2/ 4/	2,522	2,660	2,891	-471	-620	-578	2,051	2,040	2,319	214	221	227
New Zealand 2/ 5/	1,263	1,437	1,431	-794	-938	-931	469	499	553	216	223	220

1/ Carcass meat basis - includes beef, veal, pork, mutton, lamb, goat and horsemeat; excludes edible variety meats, lard, rabbit and poultry meat.

2/ Per capita consumption figures take into account changes in commercial stocks. Data for the United States and Canada are civilian consumption only.

3/ Includes horsemeat in trade and apparent consumption.

4/ Per capita consumption figures are for years ending June 30.

5/ Per capita data are for years ending September 30.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.
Foreign Agricultural Service, September, 1959.

MEAT $\frac{1}{2}$: Per capita consumption in specified countries, prewar, 1946-50, and annual 1949-58

Continent and country	Averages																
	Prewar: 2/	1946-50			1951-55			1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	Pounds:	Pounds:	Pounds:	Pounds:	Pounds:	Pounds:	Pounds:	Pounds:	Pounds:	Pounds:	Pounds:	Pounds:	Pounds:	Pounds:	Pounds:	Pounds:	Pounds:
North America:																	
Canada 3/4.....	113	128	129	130	122	123	127	129	131	134	138	137	133				
Mexico.....	38	41	38	40	45	39	38	37	38	37	40	43	41				
United States 3/4.....	127	149	151	145	145	138	146	155	155	163	167	159	152				
Cuba.....	77	85	85	—	—	90	86	85	81	82	83	83	81				
South America:																	
Argentina.....	209	230	222	237	240	233	215	215	217	230	244	242	166				
Brazil.....	53	52	61	54	53	59	62	61	62	59	64	65	68				
Chile.....	73	79	58	64	66	58	61	62	52	55	60	60	52				
Paraguay.....	162	147	115	—	116	85	111	127	130	120	106	121	128				
Uruguay.....	225	219	241	236	231	233	268	273	227	207	151	152	206				
Western Europe:																	
Austria.....	92	64	98	61	79	—	—	98	96	101	104	106	107				
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	89	85	99	—	—	—	95	96	102	103	106	106	101				
Denmark 3/4.....	132	126	109	127	114	101	100	109	114	119	127	137	142				
Finland.....	66	57	63	62	61	60	57	58	67	72	70	70	68				
France.....	97	90	112	102	99	95	106	115	120	123	125	126	123				
Germany, Western.....	5/113	61	92	79	79	85	86	94	94	101	106	108	110				
Greece.....	36	24	25	26	22	21	23	24	27	31	33	36	39				
Ireland.....	90	92	84	87	79	82	78	84	86	90	89	96	94				
Italy.....	38	29	38	32	30	32	37	40	39	40	46	47	46				
Netherlands.....	92	60	81	63	83	79	82	77	81	87	89	89	90				
Norway.....	79	62	70	73	74	71	68	64	71	76	73	74	76				
Portugal.....	43	40	35	39	36	33	35	36	35	35	33	36	37				
Sweden.....	101	97	104	95	101	104	101	99	108	107	100	105	108				
Switzerland.....	105	79	92	83	90	88	92	93	93	95	100	101	101				
United Kingdom 3/4.....	126	101	108	87	113	89	97	108	120	128	131	134	133				
Eastern Europe:																	
Czechoslovakia.....	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	71	76	82	—	—				
Hungary.....	—	—	58	—	—	52	65	49	59	64	67	65	—				
Poland.....	—	—	64	—	—	66	60	64	63	68	74	75	—				
Yugoslavia.....	—	—	39	—	—	37	33	41	41	44	45	40	42				
U.S.S.R.	5/43	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	53	55	61				
Africa:																	
Union of South Africa:	70	78	76	—	—	79	77	76	76	72	70	74	75				
Asia:																	
Japan.....	—	—	5	—	—	3	4	5	4	6	7	7	8				
Philippines.....	—	—	12	—	—	10	11	12	10	18	20	19	22				
Oceania:																	
Australia 3/6.....	245	201	214	220	223	218	206	217	213	219	221	227	225				
New Zealand 3/7.....	212	212	216	219	220	228	220	205	211	218	223	220	220				

$\frac{1}{2}$ / Carcass meat basis - includes beef, veal, pork, mutton, lamb, goat and horsemeat; excludes edible variety meats, lard, rabbit, and poultry meat... $\frac{2}{2}$ / Prewar average is for years 1935-39 for United States, Canada, Denmark, Finland, and Sweden; 1936-38 for Greece; and 1934-38 for other countries; see other footnotes for Australia and New Zealand. $\frac{3}{4}$ / Per capita consumption figures take into account changes in commercial stocks. Data for the United States and Canada are civilian consumption only. $\frac{4}{4}$ / Includes horsemeat in trade and apparent consumption. $\frac{5}{5}$ / Prewar territory. $\frac{6}{6}$ / Per capita consumption figures are for years ending June 30 of year shown in heading; prewar average 1936/37 to 1938/39. $\frac{7}{7}$ / Per capita consumption figures are for years ending September 30; prewar average 1937-39.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information.
Foreign Agricultural Service, September 1959.

Consumption in the United Kingdom in 1958 averaged 133 pounds per person, only 1 pound less than the 1957 record. Domestic production supplies 54 percent of United Kingdom's total meat consumption in 1958, compared with 53 percent in 1951-55.

Consumption per person in Japan has increased from 5 pounds in 1951-55 to 8 pounds in 1958. This does not include seafood which provides much of the animal protein diet. Recently Japan has placed more emphasis on meat production and imports due to its loss of fishing grounds and because of its higher living standards. Consumption in the Philippines at 22 pounds in 1958 was sharply above the average.

Consumption and Per Capita Income

The higher a country's standard of living in terms of per capita income, the more red meats it consumes per capita. Within individual countries a rise in per capita income and a rise in per capita meat consumption usually are proportionate.

Generally as living standards improve, consumption of meat and other animal products increase at the expense of cereal grains and other non-animal food products. At very low income levels and during the first stages of rising incomes, consumption of all broad categories of food increase rapidly and in about the same proportion. However, after this first stage, consumption of meat increases proportionately more than other foods. After meat consumption reaches very high levels, as in the United States, Argentina, and Australia, the effects of rising income on increased consumption is considerably lessened. Australia and Argentina are 2 countries where meat prices are unusually low and per capita meat consumption is very large even though income levels are not as high as in some other countries.

Incomes have increased progressively in most countries since World War II and the postwar income averages have been greater than immediately before the war. These fairly rapid gains in living standards are likely to continue to be reflected in sharp increases in meat consumption and a growing world demand. For the world as a whole prospects for meat-animal producers appear bright.

